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Vol. LXI.

## Maine Farmer.

### COMPUTING THE COST.

It cost the country \$1,500,000 to stamp out contagious pleuro-pneumonia. There is not now a vestige of it left in the country, so reports Secretary Rusk.

The Turner Center creamery paid patrons 27½ cents a pound net for their January butter. Its business for the month amounted to \$13,155.81. Pretty good business for midwinter.

How much ought a cow or an ox to be fed? Never quite as much as they will eat is our rule. How shall you know? "Keep your eye peeled" and give mental attention to the business. Feeding is an intellectual exercise with a little labor with the fork thrown in.

A correspondent of *Hoard's Dairymen* writes that he is "beginning to doubt whether it was intended for the cow to have water within twenty inches of her mouth for six months of the year." Evidently that man is doing some thinking. There is room for the wisest to still learn.

Canada will make an immense display of her cheese products at the World's Fair. They have already made a cheese for the occasion that measures six feet in thickness and nine feet in diameter. Wisconsin has taken steps to make bigger one. New York has set aside \$10,000 of her World's Fair appropriation in aid of a representation of her dairy interests, and Illinois asks for \$20,000 for a like purpose.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association has been unable to raise the \$5,000 necessary to place representatives of this breed in the Columbian dairy test, and also unable to secure twenty-five cows, and hence abandons the idea of entering the test. This conclusion was reached at its recent meeting at New York. Special premiums will be offered for Ayrshires shown in the regular classification. This and the failure of the Holstein breeders to enter the contest leaves the field a walk-over for the Jersey. The test will be shorn of much of its importance by this failure of two of the important dairy breeds of cows to show their strength.

The World's Fair management has made a wise and timely decision that no teams shall be admitted to Jackson Park unless the one-horse wagons have wheels with three-inch tires and the wagons drawn by two horses have tires not less than four inches wide. The regulation is deemed necessary to the good order of the roads constructed by the management, which are intended only for six months' service, and not for permanent use. Narrow tires would soon eat them up and reduce them to bad condition long before the close of the Fair. The order went into effect last week, and though thirty days' notice had been given, it was found that few if any of the owners of vehicles had complied with the regulation. As a consequence 300 to 300 wagons were sent to the shops "all at once" to be fitted with the wider tires which can be done without the making of new wheels.

The friends of agricultural education in the Connecticut are rallying to an effort to look after their own affairs in this particular direction: The land grant fund of '62 was loaned to Sheffield Scientific School, and the annual appropriations since provided for have gone in the same direction. Now, the farmers of the state under the lead of J. H. Hale, in the legislature, and Dr. George A. Bowen, Master of the State Grange, ask that the benefits of these funds be given in aid of the Storrs Agricultural school, where its effects may be more directly and intimately realized in the education for which the funds were designed.

A hearing before the committee is being held this March 9, at which State Master Bowen has marshalled the strong of the farmers of the state interested that their rights in these funds shall be recognized and that the farmers of the state shall thereby secure the advantages designed by these magnificent government grants. The results of this action will be watched with a wide interest.

Through the courtesy of John Gardner & Co., Seed Growers, of 21 North 13th Street, Philadelphia, we present a fine illustration of the "American Belle," which is a new and choice variety, pink-colored, from the "American Beauty," and the grandest acquisition to the rose family in many years. It has created a great sensation in the floral world, and been a prize winner at recent exhibitions in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati. The color of the flower is a deep, clear pink, without the slightest tinge of blue even after being cut for a few days. Instead of turning bluish as the "Beauty" does with age, the "Belle" becomes still more pink as the flowers get older. In the bud stage the color of the flower is deeper, but as it expands the pink shade becomes pale and distinct, making it a fit companion to the "Beauty," to which beauty it is an auxiliary or companion, and not a competitor. The sweetest of any rose known, is also possessed by the "Belle" in an equal degree.

In another column the Messrs. Crane of Winthrop, make a carefully computed statement of the cost of keeping their fine herd of Jersey cows the past year. They are careful feeders and their records of work are always kept in a manner to show at all times just what they are about and just what results are realized, while the aggregate receipts are alike creditable to the herd and to their management.

In the item, however, of "net profit per cow, \$17.10," there is a matter calling for examination, and which is involved in questions of profit in connection with the feeding of all stock on the farm. The Messrs. Crane are eminently successful in securing a large average yearly income from their herd, yet the net profit they give is small, amounting with their nine cows to only \$153.90. This it is at once seen is an insignificant figure compared with what they will readily admit they are actually realizing from their dairying. Here is a discrepancy between the book-keeping and the returns the cows are furnishing to their owners. The same appears in a modified manner in many bulletins from the experiment stations in which profits of feeding are involved. A noted farmer of our state who years ago had become wealthy in carrying on the specialty of growing steers was asked how he made his money. "I do not know," he replied, "unless it was by feeding steers at a loss." Here was the problem—the cost of pasturing, feeding and fattening the steers, figured as usually done and as the Messrs. Crane and others compute the cost of feeding their cows, would in every case make the steers cost more than they were worth. Yet this man got rich at the business. Where is the error?

The error comes in from computing pasture, hay, and other fodders grown on the farm at market values instead of cost prices. Cost and market value are two factors that many times are widely different. If we would know what it costs to keep a cow or steer on the farm we must figure the different items at cost prices not market values. In the bounties of Maine grass fields it does not cost \$15 to produce the ton of hay that is fed to the cows. Hence it has to wait till dig and paw for grass if the snow is deep; but cattle not possessed with this natural instinct, stand and curl up, and as the thermometer ranges down into the forties they freeze to death. On our ranches in Montana we have not come out unscathed. One storm, or blizzard, cost us 300 sheep on each ranch; several of our cattle have died; yet with our New England precaution of building corrals and sheep sheds in which to house our stock, we are better off than our neighbors. My sons, who are on ranches, think of our 32,000 sheep we are keeping, we shall have 2000, and of the 1000 cattle 50 will perish. We have already fed over 1000 tons of hay, an unusual thing to do in Montana.

The above facts, taking into consideration with the fact that this winter, with the rise on beef and the shortage in hay in the barns of Maine farmers, we have swept the cattle clean to market, so that to-day there are less cattle in New England, with the exception of cows, for the last twenty years. Being governed by the rigorous laws of supply and demand, it cannot be otherwise than higher prices for meat will obtain. We are not to blame for this. The price of a five dollars a cow at which it is usually set down in these computations, had the wealthy farmer with his steers and the Messrs. Crane with their cows entered their home produced products—hay, pasture and grain, in their account at only actual cost of production a net balance would have been shown that would correspond with the real value of the operation to the owners. We would know the cost of feeding stock we have only to figure the cost of the material fed. If a country clergyman has the hay and oats given him on which he feeds his horse the cost to him could in no sense be set down as the value of the feed.

As to the estimates of the cost of hay on the farm, growers differ widely, but probably not more so than is the actual cost itself. But it is not necessary to discuss this matter in this article. We only wish at this time to call attention to an error that has been a stumbling block to many a farmer.

We invite meanwhile, other farmers to give us the figures on their dairy work. While there is properly much said on the necessity for weeding out the poor cows we claim that actual results among our Maine dairymen give a footing that is a strong endorsement of the business and that is also creditable to the operator. So let's have a glance over the profits of the dairy business in the state, these spring months. The Messrs. Crane will set a good example. Who will follow next? Chickens are not the only stock on the farm that are proving profitable. Pass along the figures.

It was with much pleasure we acknowledge the gift of two very handsome rolls of butter made by Mrs. Roberts of this city, a lady eighty-three years of age. The butter is of a delicate straw color and delicious to the taste; it cannot be excelled, and younger hands could not have molded them in a more appetizing shape. The cow from which this butter was made is owned by Mr. Jones of Livingston and takes rank with the best, living from eleven to twelve quarters of milk a day. After supplying the family needs Mrs. Roberts made four and one-half pounds of butter from the cream saved in two days. Can anyone do better?—*Calais Advertiser.*

On account of bad roads potatoes are not coming into market in Aroostook, very freely and the prices of last week are not being paid, viz., \$2.00 for Hebron and \$1.50 for Dakota Reds. The present prices are probably too high as will be paid this season with the exception of the spring months the trade is now largely supplied by vessel stock and the Aroostook trade is diverted from the railroad to the wharves.

"OUR HOME, OUR COUNTRY, AND OUR BROTHER MAN."

AUGUSTA, MAINE, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893.

TERMS: Two Dollars per annum, in Advance.

No. 18.



"AMERICAN BELLE" ROSE.

### Communications.

#### For the Maine Farmer.

#### LIVE STOCK INTERESTS OF MAINE.

BY I. C. LIBBY.

Mr. Editor: In my busy life I almost

forget the many readers of the *Maine Farmer*, who for a term of years read my reports, and frequently took some stock in me which I have given.

I wish to say a few words in regard

to our great live stock interests.

The future outlook for higher prices on

all classes of live stock is very flattering,

and sure to come. The Northwest, that

furnishes a large percentage of beef and

mutton, not only to Eastern sections of

the United States, but other sections of

the globe, has been infested with heavy

snow falls, blizzards, and intense cold to

such an extent as to cause a very large

percentage of death among the cattle

and sheep. The Milk River Valley,

Montana, a section famous for fat cattle

and other meat, has suffered severely.

Some sections of fifty per cent of the

cattle have perished. Horses and sheep

will dig and paw for grass if the snow is

deep; but cattle not possessed with this

natural instinct, stand and curl up, and

as the thermometer ranges down into the

forties they freeze to death. On our

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cost us 300 sheep on each ranch; several

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## Maine Farmer.

FAIRS TO OCCUR.

Baldwin and Sebago Lake View Association—At East Sebago, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.  
Benton Agricultural Society—At Bethel, Sept. 19th, 20th and 21st.  
Buxton Agricultural Society—At Buxton, Sept. 5th, 6th and 7th.  
Cumberland Farmers Club—August 22d, 23d and 24th.  
Damaris Agricultural Society—At Durham, Sept. 26th and 27th.  
Gray Park Association—At Gray, Aug. 29th.  
Maine State Agricultural Society—At Lewiston, Sept. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th.  
Newell's Agricultural Society—At Harrison, Sept. 26th, 27th and 28th.  
Ossipee Valley Fair Association—At Cornish, Sept. 10th, 11th and 12th.  
South Kennebec Agricultural Society—At South Windsor, Sept. 13th, 20th and 21st.  
Sacadahoe Agricultural and Horticultural Society—At Wiscasset, Oct. 10th, 11th and 12th.  
Waldo County Agricultural Society—Sept. 20th and 21st.

[The Secretaries of other societies please to let me have the dates of their exhibitions so that we may fix them as they are fixed upon?]

## VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT.

The following essay upon this subject was read at the meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society by Dr. B. G. Noyes of Clinton, Conn.:

Massachusetts has long taken a prominent part in village improvement. The first incorporated improvement society was the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge, formed in 1853 by Mary Hopkins, a kinswoman of Dr. Mark Hopkins, who ever showed a deep interest in its plans for the benefit of his native town. Its anniversary—happily observed for forty years with social reunions, orations, poems or postprandial speeches—has proved an attractive and useful festival to Stockbridge and Berkshire counties. Its influence has extended widely over Massachusetts and the country.

The Public Green Association formed by James Hillhouse about a hundred years ago, in New Haven when it was a rural town, is a good illustration of an improvement society short lived, and yet surviving in an influence steadily increasing and greater now than ever. Though Mr. Hillhouse was the benefactor of New Haven and Yale College in other ways, his richest legacy was the lessons of civic pride and local patriotism which have so long inspired its citizens, making it a city of beautiful homes, favoring liberal appropriations and investing large gifts for parks and public improvement.

The village improvement movement initiated in Massachusetts has spread across the continent, so that no state is now showing greater interest in it than California. Even to a stranger visiting that state it seems to be in the air as a wholesome epidemic. Proofs of its prevalence meet you on every hand. Borough organizations spontaneously glide into improvement societies. The practical and economic value of sanitary and esthetic betterments there goes without saying. Climate, soil, salubrity, irrigation, town pride, ambition to make one's place a residential town or winter resort, happily combine to intensify this sentiment in many portions of the Golden State.

The chief object of these societies is to make the environments of the home and the village healthful and attractive. Grand as are the palaces of the nobility of Europe, the homes of Americans in comfort and taste surpass those of the people of any other land. Of the many causes of the recent progress in this line, the improvement societies now doing their benign work widely over our country are not the least. Their influence has by no means been limited to the towns or counties where they have been organized, for the discussions they have prompted, the plans and ideals thus advocated by the press of the country, have benefited and brightened myriads of isolated homes, even where no improvement societies have yet been formed.

But there still remain desolate dwellings innumerable, where flowers, vines or trees, with a lawn, would make the wilderness blossom as a rose. Slatternliness in and around the house repels from their country homes many youth who might otherwise be bound in strongest ties to the fireside.

Clearing up and dusting are little matters in housekeeping, but how soon would the house become forbidding were these trifles neglected. Just so in a village; let minor matters be slighted and the comfort, content, reputation and property of the whole community suffer. But worst of all, home life suffers and character deteriorates. Modern civilization relates to the homes and social life of the people—to their health, thrift and intellectual and moral advancement.

In earlier ages men were counted in the aggregate and valued as they helped to swell the revenues or retinues of kings. The government was the unit and each individual only added one to the roll of soldiers or serfs. Happily for us, the family is the unit of the state, and the government is for the people as well as by the people. This gives to the concrete all the characteristics that make the home beautiful. Thus love of home is primary patriotism.

Tree planting, however important, is by no means the leading aim of these improvement societies. There are towns in which the axeman is needed as well as the tree planter. There are streets, parks and home yards, too densely shaded. Large trees in little yards close to the house, especially the beautiful hemlock or denser Norway spruce, are unwholesome. There is need of iters when the old motto, "When the sunlight can't come the doctor must."

Though far more has been accomplished in this line than I ever expected to see when enlisting in the service twenty-five years ago, yet compared with the public needs and the rich opportunities for results now opening widely all over the land, the work seems just begun. Instead of one person making it his vocation, there is room for scores of workers in this rich field. This cause has indeed enlisted the hearty sympathy and co-operation of many of the ablest and best men in the land, and especially of clergymen irrespective of sect, for they early realized that its social, educational, moral and religious bearings are even more important than the financial gain. They have been the

foremost advocates of the cardinal idea that in the home is the lever which is to lift up humanity.

The aims of these associations vary in different towns with local needs, and include public health, especially the sanitary condition in homes and their surroundings, roads, roadsides, sidewalks, school and churchyards, cemeteries, parks and other public lands, as well as many private estates, the grounds around railway stations, lighting and parking streets, providing drinking troughs, tanks or fountains, organizing free town libraries, removing nuisances and front fences, and doing whatever else the exigencies of the town may suggest for its growth and betterment. They often serve the purpose of boards of trade in cities, and in all they help form good fellowship and invite general co-operation. The charm of country life so dependent on neighborly courtesies, is often marred by needless alienations and wrangles. It tends to harmonize a community when all classes work together for common objects, and differences of rank, sect or party, are forgotten. Their neighbors and fellow townsmen will think more of one another, more of their townsmen, and, best of all, more of their homes. These associations foster that public spirit and town pride which naturally invite liberal plans and gifts. They impressively put to every citizen the question, "What do I owe to my town, what is it my duty, or rather my privilege, to do for it?"

Village improvement is often carried on by individuals as well as organized efforts, where a citizen or a family of liberal views and large means become the benefactors of their towns by gifts for libraries, cemeteries, parks, fountains, memorial halls, schools and other institutions and improvements. Massachusetts is full of such examples, an instance being found at North Eaton, where the enterprise and munificence of the brothers Oliver and Oakes Ames and their sons has enriched the town. The Battell family have greatly benefited and improved their native town of Norfolk, Conn., and thus enriched their own lives as well. In St. Johnsbury, Vt., the Fairbanks family, to the third generation, have had a like happy experience. Fairbank, Minn., furnishes a suggestive example of the priceless value to any town of a single wise, far-sighted citizen, though without money—Rev. Henry B. Whipple, who thirty-three years ago was elected the first Episcopal bishop of Minnesota, and who has proved a great benefactor to the town in manifold ways.

Among the minor aims of these improvement societies are the providing of rustic seats under the trees for the comfort of pedestrians, pleasantly suggesting neighborly friendliness; securing watering troughs for horses at convenient points where, from adjacent hillsides never failing springs facilitate such kindness to animals; commanding neutral tints for dwellings in place of the glaring white, formerly so common; furnishing plans for rural architecture and showing that the conditions of economy, taste and convenience can be met without adopting an enlarged drygoods box as the sole model; preventing nuisances like depositing rubbish along the streets or painting advertisements on the rocks by the myriad nostrum vendors, or the tearing up the turf fronting dwellings by inconsiderate road-menders—there is ample room for the useful work of the scraper, without making unsightly cuts in front of residences—or preventing encroachments upon the highway every time the fence boundary is made. The removal of front fences should be cautiously advocated. On a large corner lot, or on a great thoroughfare near a cattle market, or in some town in southern Indiana and southern Illinois, where the battle of the hogs and cows has never been fought, the fence is still essential.

Many country houses, naturally substantial, have suffered greatly from neglect of hygienic laws. Sanitarians say that at least one-third of the diseases of modern life are preventable, and that in our country fully 120,000 deaths occur annually from preventable causes; and as there are on the average twenty-eight times as many cases of sickness as of death, these are over three and one-third million sicknesses from preventable diseases. There has been a far greater advance in sanitary science during the last fifty years than in any previous century, but the popular appreciation of this science has not kept pace with its discoveries. The pressing demand now is the diffusion of the art of sanitation—the practical application of its methods—by the people at large. Lecturing in every township of Massachusetts and Connecticut, while for over twenty-six years serving these States, and also in most of the other States, I have often learned of the ravages of fatal diseases caused by impure water. Hence I always place among the objects of every improvement society which I organize "the promotion of public health by securing better sanitary conditions in our homes and their surroundings."

Some village improvement societies have been efficient in securing free public libraries. The system in this State was originated by Dr. Francis Wayland in 1847. Massachusetts may well glory in the fact that it now has 229 free libraries, containing in the aggregate more than 2,500,000 volumes available for all of the 2,283,943 inhabitants, excepting fifty-three of the smallest and poorest towns with a population of only 73,366.

The New England Agricultural Society at its annual meeting held in Boston decided to hold its next exhibition with the Worcester Society again. As the Farmer predicted some years ago would be the case this society seems to have made a permanent settlement at Worcester.

Green sod plowed under ferments and by generating heat helps the growth of the crop.

Fertilizers must not only be incorporated with the soil, but in a soluble condition.

A foot of cut straw held down by a few boards is said to be the best covering for a silo.

## ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO WALDO PO-MONA GRANGE.

On Occasion of Their Meeting with Mystic Grange, Belmont.

BY SISTER ELLEN HUNT.

Worthy Master, Brother and Sister Patrons:

We are glad to once more bid you welcome to Mystic Grange. We are happy to see your pleasant faces. Glad we meet on a common level and with common interest. Glad of the continued prosperity of the Grange in our community, town, county, State and nation. Glad we can all have the privilege of becoming acquainted with people throughout our towns, whom we might never have met had it not been for the institution to which we are all much more indebted to them, but it is a fact that they are not subjected to them. Their devotion to duty is as sublime and beautiful as it is simple and steadfast. They are the people of the country, the dependence for upholding honesty, morality, religion and the mainstay of the government. This class can always be depended on to fight the battles, and to make sacrifices for the good of the people. We have done much good as an organization, but there are many who do not spare the young, who do not enough, many of us, I fear, through our own slothful indolence and willful ignorance.

How many of "the faces we never forget" which used to be present with us at county meetings, are with us no more. Two of our sister Granges have been reformed so many times of their dearest and best, that they are quite disheartened; they have hardly enough left to go on.

We, too, have lost many by the same reaper, who does not spare the young, but chooses the fairest flowers as often as the ripened grain. To all who are in sorrow we would wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy and hope that sometime, when we are called hence, we may meet in the great and happy Grange above, all the beloved brothers and sisters who have gone before us, where there will be no more parting, and where all is joy and peace.

There is very much to think of in this society, and to work for, if only we will put our hands to the plow and not turn back.

There is a deep undercurrent to the Grange besides entertainment. It teaches boys, and girls too, how to preside over meetings, and that lawfully. It makes us understand the condition of the people at large, gives us broader views of life, nature and liberty. Makes active, thinking, reading, studious men and women of the members. The only fault is with ourselves, we do not read, think, and then discuss these subjects, in which we ought to have such deep interest, enough; and more than this, we do not all unite action with discussion. We slight our Grange duties in every citizen, though without money—Rev.

Henry B. Whipple, who thirty-three

years ago was elected the first Episcopal

bishop of Minnesota, and who has proved

a great benefactor to the town in man-

fold ways.

We expect a great harvest of knowl-

edge, and a fertile soil, without making

an effort. We go to meetings empty

headed, and expect them to be interest-

ing and instructive. The Grange is

capable of instructing and supporting

schools and colleges, independent of

other people or societies, and our farmer

boys may be well educated if they will.

Our present State Lecturer is a graduate

from the agricultural college at Orono,

and is a farmer, and he has found time to

compile the little volume called "The

Science of Agriculture" for common

schools. You say, "it doesn't teach any-

thing about farming." No, but it teaches

the science of things which underlie all

of agriculture. It interests the boy in

other natural sciences. It will make

him understand the causes of phenomena,

and cause him to investigate and learn

that air and water are composed of

different elements which combined

produce certain results, and that fertilizers

are not applied for certain crops with-

out certain reasons, and what those rea-

sons are, and what is lacking in certain

soil, and how to improve it. One thing

we especially need to take and read

more Grange papers. The most pro-

minent time in the life of any Grange you

will find is when the most Grange papers

are read. Every family should have

one if possible, so they can keep posted

on what is going on. Unless we know

what others are doing how can we keep

up with them? Our duties lie all around us, our paths in life are full of them, we owe them to ourselves and those around us.

We are not our own free agents, but

we belong to our neighborhood, our town,

our State, and the world at large.

It is our duty to do the work nearest

our hand first, but while doing that we

should not be so self-absorbed as to

neglect our duty to our fellow la-

borers; in short, we must not be so enga-

ged with our own fancied duty as to

oblige those around us to neglect their

real interests. As a boy once said to a

lady who told him it was his duty to at-

tend evening school, as he could not go

to day school. "Aunt," he said, "you do

so much good for us, why don't you

leave us to go to school?"

It is a mystery to me how can we

keep up with the Grange, and yet we

do. We have to go to meetings, and

work for the Grange, and we have to

work for the school, and we have to

work for the church, and we have to

work for the Grange, and we have to

## Woman's Department.

AMBER GLINTS.

BY AMBER.

Often as I pass along the streets of this wicked town, I notice a certain place which I do not tear down, or burn, or otherwise demolish, merely because of cowardice and inadvisable strength. If I had a grown boy I would no more turn him loose in your town, my good Mr. Mayor, than I would turn his throat and put him in his grave. Not while there was a spark of human nature in him, and a boy without that spark is hardly worth the raising. And that is all I will say this, Mr. Mayor, just what with your saloons, and your dayways of hell, and your resorts wherein men sit like spiders luring flies, if it come to pass that every mother whose boy encounters harm through any one, or every one of these things, shall be entitled to damages at least as great as the jury awarded a young man the other day who had his feet cut off by an engine. You say you will be adequate to cope with all this kind of that is so, then the outraged woman should assert her superior to law and enter upon a crusade to destroy the infamous den that decoys our boys. On a certain town street there is a newly-opened resort, the windows of which are closely draped, and before the door which invites only to enter within. Now and then a hideously ugly man, with a yellow head, comes to the little ticket window and looks out like a tarantula from his hole, but in the main the place seems very mysterious and unattractive. Take your stand and wait for awhile, though, and you will see that men and boys old men and dandies young men of all colors and nationalities, going in and coming out again. Who doesn't some good citizen enter a complaint of the place and it is broken up? We would break it up a cholera-infected house soon enough, but we are strangely indifferent when it is only (?) the soul that is threatened. How can we expect to keep our young men pure, and save them for lives of noble usefulness, when such iniquitous places are run wide open on public streets at noon day? A well guarded house is supposed to be at home in the night time, but not to be found in the sky neighborhood at noon hours, so that we could feel comparative safety if these nefarious dens were maintained only after dark and in low vicinities. The safety we feel is greatly reduced, however, when the trap is set in the house he must frequent, and at the hours when he is forced to be abroad. Whenever I look into the face of an aged, bright, curious, thoroughly alive boy, I feel like shaking every other duty in life and going forth to do battle with the devil for a lad's soul. Why should not all have much greater chance than good? For one reason I believe we don't make the good available enough. The Devil has stolen the trade-wear of half his wares, and they pass with youth altogether too rapidly. Why not have more fun at home? Why not add a gymnasium to the Sunday-school, and a concert hall to the church? Simly it is better for the eager, active boy to find his good cheer and jollity somewhere else than in for-bidden places and among smooth and unscrupulous knaves. If we made our churches less austere, and their gatherings more attractive, these low-down places would have to close for lack of patronage.

King Sunshine is coming! King Sunshine is coming! It is the average boy's first thought when he wakes in the front room. It has been in the world for years. It is true; and it is well carried out, a moment's thought—Hood's

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# Maine Farmer.

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TERMS.  
\$2.00 IN ADVANCE; OR \$2.50 IF NOT PAID  
WITHIN ONE YEAR OF DATE OF  
SUBSCRIPTION.TERMS.  
For one inch space, \$2.50 for three inser-  
tions, and seventy-two cents for each sub-  
sequent insertion.COLLECTORS' NOTICES.  
Mr. C. S. Ayer is now calling upon our sub-  
scribers in Sagadahoc county.Mr. J. W. Kelllogg is now calling upon our  
subscribers in New Brunswick and Nova  
Scotia.The death of another fighter from  
injuries received in the ring—the second  
within a few months—may tend to lessen  
his interest in these brutal contests.They are finding out in Massachusetts  
that the State Prison doesn't pay as a  
financial investment. Maine found that  
out long ago. We should like to know  
in what State it does pay.Even the horse radish man has taken  
to cheating. It is said that 10 per cent.  
of the tear-producing compound is white  
turp. This is certainly a crying  
matter.Our valued correspondent, Mr. I. C.  
Libby, this week expresses advanced  
ideas in relation to the dairy interests,  
and the care and keeping of stock. His  
letter will attract wide-spread attention  
and will at once appeal to the good sense  
of all progressive farmers and stock  
raisers.Scandinavia sends to our shores the  
fewest illiterate persons, less than one  
per cent of the entire emigration from  
Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Italy  
sends the greatest number, upwards of  
seventy-five per cent, of the immigrants  
from that country not knowing how to  
read or write.What a vast river is the Kennebec.  
The river and its tributaries have 152 res-  
ervoirs, and they cover 357.15 square  
miles. The total lake and pond surface  
contained in the Kennebec basin is about  
450 square miles, or one square mile to  
each 12.9 square miles of tributary coun-  
try. The lakes average 1.44 square miles  
each in extent.There was a significant fact that while a  
majority of the officers of the Maine State  
Agricultural Society objected to favor-  
able action on the proposed pool bill, a  
majority of the officers of the Eastern  
State Society favored the measure. Col.  
Jerrard, grand man that he is, was out-  
spoken in his opposition because of the  
moral as well as financial effect upon the  
State.Long speeches seem to have gone out  
of fashion in the Maine legislature in  
these modern days, but there used to be  
some notable productions of this kind.Hon. Wm. H. McCrillis of Bangor once  
spoke upon the same subject upwards of  
twenty hours, occupying parts of four  
days, and Mr. Pike of Calais spoke about  
twelve hours in reply. Hon. A. G. Le-  
stroke of Foxcroft spoke about fifteen  
hours in favor of a railroad from Dexter  
to Dover, which he did not live to see,  
but which has been built since his death.Ex-President of Colby University,  
Albion W. Small, now of the University  
of Chicago, is acquiring a brilliant reputa-  
tion in the West. Prof. Small hadn't  
"got his growth" when he left Maine.  
His rapid advancement in the sociological  
field has been especially marked with-  
in a short time. Since his removal to  
Chicago, he has been in constant demand  
as a speaker. Urgent calls have come  
from five hundred miles away, and this  
talented young Maine man is in the way  
to become a leader among the intellec-  
tual lights of the West.The Manufacturers' Gazette has the  
following to say on a subject of interest  
to Maine people: "If Horace Greeley  
were alive and as wise as he used to be  
he would say, 'Go East, young man, go  
East!' In Maine last year there were  
built new factories and mills valued at  
\$2,128,000 and employing 4,312 hands.  
No other State outside of New England  
offers such excellent opportunities for  
the making in a legitimate way of hand-  
some profits upon the judicious invest-  
ment of capital as does the Pine Tree  
State. Wealth is much more easily to  
be acquired there than in the West or  
South."Religious revivals have sprung up all  
over the country. A most remarkable  
movement including the entire city, is  
reported in Springfield, Ohio, where 1200  
converts have already been gathered in.A similar movement is in progress in  
Peekskill, N. Y., regarding which the  
New York Sun testifies as follows: "A  
great improvement in the moral condition  
of the city of Peekskill has been  
brought about by the wonderful religious  
revival there last month. There has  
been a marked decrease of crime, vice,  
and sin; the people who were converted  
are more honest, truthful, and well dis-  
posed than they were before conversion;  
the business of the place is more fairly  
conducted than it was."March adds more than any other one  
month to the length of the now fast-  
growing day. And, contrary to rule at  
the year's start, and later, the bigger  
part of the addition is no longer added  
to the afternoon, but is shown at the  
day's beginning. The marked gain is in  
the earlier and earlier hour of the ever-  
hastening morning. March in departing  
shall have made a gain of an hour and a  
half in the time of sunrise, during his  
stormy reign, and a gain of at least an  
hour and a quarter in the delaying close  
of the day. No other month, of all the  
brightening train that leads on the glad  
advancing year, makes so generous a  
contribution to the widening dominion  
of the Light. It is a gain of nearly three  
hours (lacking only fifteen minutes) in a  
single month. It will be sunrise, as  
March departs, at about half-past 5; and  
the comfortable morning nap will be  
taken in the full blaze of daylight.

## THE INAUGURATION.

Saturday, in Washington, dawned with threatening skies, succeeded by a blinding snow storm; but notwithstanding every disadvantage of weather, the ceremonies attending the second inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, were in every respect grand. Of course the bad weather lessened the extent of the procession; many organizations waiting to fall in line, were prevented from doing so by the driving storm. The magnificent out-of-door decorations wilted and drooped in the snowfall.

**Reckless Pension Expenditures**  
which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulse to all those deserved in their cause to defend. Every thought of the American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outrun. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages profligacy and extravagance in the home life of our countrymen.

Under our scheme of government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen; and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal and family expenses, says the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity, and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy; and it is equally clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions. One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to offices, instead of being the reward of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work to the association, paid: windows commanding a view of the lake bright, fabrics, prices, and advantageous seats on the public stands commanded seats ranging from \$5 up and down. The main stand, from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade, was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep, and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1100 persons. Capitol Hill far as the eye could reach, from the eastern front of the Capitol, was an undulating sea of humanity.

At 2.10 the inauguration parade began, the line halting at the capitol until Cleveland and Harrison could take their places in the procession, then escorted them to the White House. Public and private stands erected along the line of march from the Capitol to a point beyond the White House had an estimated seating capacity of 60,000 persons. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession, fully two miles in length, was occupied; windows commanding a view of the lake bright, fabrics, prices, and advantageous seats on the public stands commanded seats ranging from \$5 up and down. The main stand, from which President Cleveland reviewed the parade, was erected immediately in front of the White House. It was 150 feet long and quite deep, and had a comfortable seating capacity for 1100 persons. Capitol Hill far as the eye could reach, from the eastern front of the Capitol, was an undulating sea of humanity.

At 3 o'clock Ex-President Harrison and Mrs. McKee had the party assembled at the White House farewelled and took their carriage for Ex-Postmaster General Wadsworth.

After spending a few minutes in the parlour, President Cleveland, on the arm of Chairman Barrett and accompanied by General Schofield and Admiral Gherardi, proceeded to the reviewing stand and took his place there. Then the procession began to file past, and until darkness fell to fall upon the scene President Cleveland was kept continually busy in acknowledging the attentions shown upon him. He was almost the last to leave the stand, and returned to the White House and sat down to the family dinner.

**The Inaugural Address.**  
In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me. I deem it fit on this occasion, while indicating the situation, to hold concerning public questions of present importance to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government.

While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people, and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behoves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious influence that threatens our National Vigor.

The strong man, who, in the confidence of sturdy health, controls the sternest and most exacting enterprises in the hardest and most dangerous labor, may be lurking near his vitalities the unheeded disease that dooms him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health, which can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and nature.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our safety as a nation and to the beneficial purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to the world at all times, and its dependence upon the soundness of our foreign trade, and the permanence of our institutions, are the chief causes of its stability and permanence.

As President Cleveland and wife entered the Marine Band played "Hail to the Chief." The greatest interest was manifested in Mrs. Cleveland, and her ladies of women vied with each other in getting to the front of the line, where they might catch a good glimpse of her government.

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## Items of Maine News.

## SHE PROVES IT.

And the Proof is Just What Our Readers Want.

Of How It Began She Hasn't The slightest Idea.

But Concerning its Ending She is Explicit and Exact.

We never know just how a thing begins.

But we are always certain of the results which are left.

These reflections were called out by the fact that it is so easy to drift into anything. In this world we must keep our eyes open or we shall certainly find ourselves drifting into trouble.

Josiah H. Thompson, Esq., Farmington's popular postmaster, has accepted the position of cashier of the First National bank of Farmington, and will soon tender his resignation as Postmaster.

The orders of 20,000 swings which the Fairchild Lawn Swing Co. has begun work to supply, cast forward some spring snows on the present week's snow drifts.

Post offices have been established at Wiscasset, Lincoln county, and with Wilder, Hiscott postmaster and with Songo Hook, Cumberland county, with Samuel M. Mitchell postmaster.

The Belfast Loan and Building Association has declared its fourth semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent, after carrying 2 per cent of the earnings to the guarantee fund and paying all expenses.

The shoe factory at Richmond is starting up. Mr. Libby has purchased the machinery, and a contract with the Richmon Water Company for water was signed Saturday. The prospect for a busy summer in that town is good.

The vote in Oxford county on the removal of the county buildings to South Paris is, so far as reported, 3382 in favor, 2652 opposed. It is quite certain that the county has voted for a change of location, as the returns from other towns probably cannot affect the result.

J. Chase &amp; Son, of Sebec Station, are doing a large business in the purchase of pole poles and shipping them by rail to New York State. They are obtained at Sebec, East Dover, Milo and other stations on the line of the B. &amp; A. railroad. These poles are used to support the growing hop plant. Some thirty car loads have been sent forward.

During a recent tempest, an aged gentleman, living in New Sweden, got bewildered and wandered about a long time, but finally succeeded in reaching H. N. Walmstrom's in an exhausted condition, being guided by the light of a lantern which was being carried to the barn. His face and hands were badly frozen, his arms the next morning being a mass of blisters.

A flock of sheep belonging to Mrs. Anna Chandler, widow lady living at Pleasant Landing, Freeport, was attacked by dogs one day last week. One was killed outright, three were injured so as to render slaughtering necessary, and one severely injured. These were all valuable sheep and Mrs. Chandler took great pride in them. The loss cannot be much less than \$50.

On Tuesday evening, of last week, Manis Tozier, a young man living in Plymouth, was shot by his father, George L. Tozier, and at last accounts was not expected to live. It is said the young man had been drinking and assaulted his stepmother, when his father interfered.

Manis was violent and his father's efforts to quiet him were all in vain. Then, as the story goes, the old man, in desperation, shot a 32-caliber revolver first at his son. The bullet took effect in Tozier's chest, about two inches from the heart, making a dangerous wound.

The time of the shooting caused great pain and distress after eating, and I also suffered with great exhaustion, dizziness of the head and weakness of the limbs so that I could scarcely stand on my feet.

"But I am now completely cured by the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and I take pleasure in giving my experience to the public in order that other sufferers may be cured as I have been."

Look out for such troubles in the beginning. Now, in the spring, when every one begins to eat a great deal of deer meat, with great exhaustion, dizziness of the head and weakness of the limbs so that I could scarcely stand on my feet.

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## Poetry.

For the Maine Farmer.  
WHAT THE BREEZE TOLD ME.BY JENNIE MC INTIRE HOOPER.  
Once an oak tree, hollow, dying,  
Near a thick-grown forest grew,  
With a clinging, graceful woodbine  
That had wrapped it round through.  
Beautiful it was to see it,  
Like a mantle cool and green,  
Covering the old, brown branches  
With a shining leafy screen.Near the oak a willow sapling,  
Slender, tall and lovely grew,  
Looked on all sides to its neighbors,  
Swayed in every breeze that blew.  
Sweet and fragrant was the tree,  
Saw and envied from the sight,  
Whispered as the gentle south wind  
Through its branches played one night;"Such a robe would well become me,  
Green and flowing like the boughs now;  
But the oak tree rusted softly."  
Many years must come and go  
Ere your strength may be a burden,  
For you are soft as mist,  
Thankful to be the sunlight,  
On your own green leaflets shine."By and by, as days were passing,  
Ran the woodland o'er the ground,  
Amost are the willow trees found,  
In its shade the resting found.  
Joyful then the slender willow  
Other trees added too,  
But the willow softly murmured:  
"God made your own leaves for you."Heavy weaved the vines and thicker  
Over branch and leaflet grew,  
Hiding them from warming sunshine,  
Gov'ring them with dew.  
And we never saw its beauty,  
Never saw its own green leaves—  
Never saw them rustle, rustle,  
In the gentle summer breeze!For the Maine Farmer.  
SNOW BIRDS.BY BELLE LOUIGNE.  
Say, little birds, won't you freeze  
Out there in the snow,  
Hopping about with nimble feet  
For crumbs I've scattered now?  
Have you never seen of the warm, glad  
South,  
That you stay throughout winter drear?  
Is a golden sun and warm,  
And of cold you have no fear?  
O, feathered songsters! thy tweed-dee  
Sounded the winter day,  
And long would be the winter day  
Without thy merry roundelay!

## Our Story Teller.

For the Maine Farmer.  
JANET'S EXCURSION TO BAR HARBOR.

BY MRS. E. A. KEENE.

Far up among the hills of Maine, stood  
a quaint, old fashioned farmhouse. Its  
weather-beaten walls were overrun by a  
luxuriant woodbine which wound its  
firm tendrils around each projecting nail  
and broken clapboard, until it lifted its  
head above the low, narrow eaves, as if  
in doubt to its further growth in that  
direction. Around the wide chimneys  
down which Santa Claus might have de-  
scended with his pack without a caution  
as to damage of his load of toys, the  
swallows wheeled and circled, deliberat-  
ing within themselves whether they  
should build their nests in the parlor  
chimney or twin it at the eaves and of  
the long, narrow house. The doors of  
the most modern barn stood open, re-  
vealing its well filled mows of fragrant  
new hay.In the wide floor stood the strong hay  
rak upon whose railings the ambitious  
Brown Leghorn pullets were displaying  
their agility to the scornful but envious  
Brahma matrons below.It was late in the afternoon, and no  
sound disturbed the quiet of the August  
day. The men folks were away in the  
fields, the women had finished their  
household duties, for a time, at least,  
and had settled themselves to the task  
of the week's mending. The mare, tak-  
ing advantage of the forgetfulness of her  
watchers, limped off in the direction of  
the orchard. She had not succeeded in  
finding her favorite apple, however, be-  
fore a young girl sprang up from be-  
neath a clump of wild cherry trees where  
she had been sitting and shaking her  
small fist at the intruder said:"Oh, you beastly beast! Why have  
you taken my apple? Why have  
you taken my apple?"I might have been having a splendid time at the  
picnic this very minute if you had not gone  
and lamed yourself yesterday. You're  
always stumbling along, asleep on the  
road half the time, and I wonder that  
you have not broken your neck long ago.I'd wake you up once if I had the man-  
aging of you, if you did run away, you  
miserable old fraud.One would not think to see you  
crawling to market, your nose level with  
your knees, your lips and ears flopping,  
that you could get your mouth shut and  
your tail elated, and gallop all over  
the pasture lot until the neighbors all  
had to turn out, and help me."Oh! you stand there and smile, will  
you? You wooden headed old wretch,  
you went and fell down on purpose to  
lame yourself, and keep me away from the  
picnic. You will probably be lame all  
the fall now so I can't go to the fair or  
campmeeting, it would be just like you.  
Didn't you go and spavin yourself the  
spring I was going to see my aunt?Don't tell me it wasn't your fault; you  
weren't obliged to kick the dog, were  
you? I am sure you were not, but I  
will tell me you're nervous, and let the red  
hoof chew your tail off, and you never  
lifted a heel—nervous, indeed! You're  
vicious, and you can't deny it."I wonder why uncle keeps you, you're  
always lame, and you will not work  
double; but uncle knows nothing about  
horses, and, no doubt, he thinks you a  
model of perfectness. I know better, I  
know a horse when I see one, and if I  
were a man I would have horses on my  
farm, and all the slow, clumsy oxen  
might go to the butcher's shop."I'd take some of the money I spend  
for tobacco and patent harness, and buy  
my shirts and overalls all made—goodness!"said the girl, lowering her voice,  
"what would uncle say if he could hear  
me? but I would," she protested. "Sup-  
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## Horse Department.

The time for "working" roads is rapidly approaching. Will the time for making and repairing roads ever come?

Some horses will keep fat on the same rations that others will be poor and rough-looking on. The value of a horse is to some extent regulated by the cost of keeping.

"The horse is docked to 'add to his beauty.' The horse would be justified in kicking the face of the docker as angular as a gothic cathedral, and then exclaiming, 'See how pretty he is!'" That's so.

HARD WORK AND ECONOMY ALONE WILL NOT MAKE A FARMER GET AHEAD IN THE WORLD. As in every other calling there must be well directed effort, not hit-or-miss work. Men toil early and late and then wonder why they fail whereas it is necessary that effort be rightly expended at that it be put forth at all.

If a quiet, careful man does not frighten the colts in any way as he goes among them, he can, in thirty minutes, have any one of the colts broken sufficiently well to halter that he can lead it anywhere, and by tying them up twice a day and giving them their oats, will, by spring, have them broken to handle as well as are their sires and dams.

Fulton has suspended business to consider this problem: A farmer sold a horse for \$80 and bought him back for \$80, and then sold him for \$100. How much did he make in the trade? Merchants, clerks and customers have "figured" and argued about whether the farmer made \$20 or \$20, and the problem has not been settled yet.—*Kansas City Star*. How is it?

A subscriber says he has never found it necessary for hens to eat a compound of eggs, honey and vinegar. He beats three eggs into one quart of pure fruit vinegar, and after about three days, or when the mixture is well together, he adds one pound of strained honey. In tablespoonful doses it can be given with the feed twice a day, or placed on the tongue of the horse.

A horse after a hard day's work steps into his stable and his stall as fresh as when he stepped out of it in the morning, is the kind of a horse for us. There is as great a difference in the power of endurance of a horse as in their speed. The latter quality has been bred to us to see on the verge of producing a trotter that will do his mile in two minutes. Now let the other valuable quality, endurance, be bred to with equally scrupulous care in the breeding, training and all other conditions of success and results fully as gratifying and astonishing may be anticipated.

Farmers who are handling our horses every day can hardly estimate the effect which the owning and driving of a good horse has upon a business man, shop-worn and prematurely old through exasperating details. His horse proves to be a veritable solace for his overtaxed mind. He hardly passes the threshold of his stable before a rare and exhilarating influence permeates his entire being, and makes a new man of him. He takes on better views of life, and is ready to meet the ever recurring annoyances of mercantile life with an indifference before unknown. His horse to him becomes a friend, a companion, a teacher, a physician, a servant.

Some men will never be satisfied until the stakes come down to \$50, with an entrance fee of 50 cents, divided into four payments two months apart.—*Split of the Hub*.

Just so there are some who will insist on a single entry covering all the races of the week, and kick when the balance is deducted from their earnings. Fortunately this class is greatly in the minority, and growing less year by year. Track managers in their efforts to secure attractive lists, have catered to this class and are largely responsible for the cause of any criticism. It will be well for the industry when the list of entries for races include only such as have paid, or guaranteed payment, in every class where the name appears. With liberal purse there should be demanded straight entries in each class.

Ninrod, in one of his celebrated letters published 70 years ago, wisely remarked: "The ill effects of rest and the good effects of work on the powers and energies of a horse are astonishing. In the long-continued rest his flesh becomes soft and flabby, and the muscles lose their elasticity and even their substance. This is particularly exemplified in the human subject; for, let a man forego the use of one of his legs for twelve months, the muscles of that leg will fall away, though they will in some measure recover on his resuming the action of the limb. With horses lame in the feet this is also plainly shown. The muscles of the chest fall away, because they are not called into their proper action, which, although he may work every day. This gave rise to the vulgar, but now exploded, idea of chest-founded horses, whereas such a complaint does not exist. The evil lies in the feet, and the wasting of the muscles of the chest is the effect and not the cause. In strong work, when a horse is sound, every muscle and fiber of his body are braced, as it were, although they become as tough as whip-cord."

In our last issue, in connection with a fine cut of Warrener, a full statement of the leading records made by the sons and daughters of Maple Grove stallions were given. In the complete advertisement on this page the facts are clearly set forth, and attention is called to these. The service fees of these horses are within the reach of any man owning a desirable brood mare.

THE SUBJECT OF TRAINING COLTS IS IMPORTANT AT ALL TIMES, AND ESPECIALLY SO WITH THE BREEDER OF THE NERVOUS TROTTING BLOOD. THE FOLLOWING FROM THE PEN OF A PRACTICAL TRAINER, WE CLIP FROM THE REVIEW. IT CONTAINS CAUTIONARY ADVICE WORTHY OF CONSIDERATION:

"I have had long experience in this line and thought my methods might be of interest. I at first thought the proper way to break a colt was to hitch him beside an old, trusty horse and then, when a little way-wise, hitch him single. Although this will do with some colts that are naturally of a kind disposition, it will not work with all, and what we want is a manner of breaking where there are no failures and by which a wild broncho can be driven if necessary. The first thing a breeder has to learn is that the dispositions of colts are very different and that all cannot be handled alike with good results. I do not use a whip at all until a colt is well-wised and then do very little or no whipping, as I think the whip used at the wrong time has spoiled many young horses that would

have been kind if handled properly. I use a sash cord about twelve feet long, tying a loop in one end large enough to go around colt's lower jaw. I then place this loop in colt's mouth, with the knot on off side, then pass end of rope over the head and down through the loop on near side. By putting rope on under the halter there is no time that the colt can get away from you, and when the rope is properly adjusted you can unbuckle and remove halter and proceed to harness. Some colts are very hard to crupper, but by having a good helper holding the rope at colt's head I seldom have any trouble; when they are inclined to kick I strap up the near fore foot until the harness can be put on.

If the colt is very much afraid of shafts I strap up the near fore foot until he is harnessed, and by hitching him in this manner a few times he learns that he will not be hurt. If the colt will stand at all, I have my helper hold him by the rope close to his head or near side and then carefully place the shafts over him. The first thing to do is to place one (the near) shaft in the lug-strap, then go to the off side of the colt and place the shaft in the lug hitch of the off trace, then go back and hitch the near trace. If by this time the colt is uneasy, and is bound to step around, he is hitched so that the cart will move with him. I next adjust the kicking strap, and I always use the big four strap and use it on all colts until I am convinced that there is no kick in them. Next hitch the breaking straps and girths and we are ready to start. I use the rope to stop a colt when he tries to run, also to start him when he sulks and will not go. When a colt lies down and will not get up I hold his nostrils until he flounces for breath, and he will soon learn not to stay down long. I break all colts with an open bridle, thus giving them a chance to see all that is going on and to become accustomed to the wheels. I use a breaking-cart, with white oak shafts measuring eight feet two inches from cross-bar to tip. In passing from one side to the other in hitching I always pass in front of the colts, as they often scare at anything moving behind the cart. I have never found a colt that I could not break in this manner, and I have had some that were from five to seven years old, and not more than halber-broken. There are many ways of handling green colts, some of which are very good, but I have found the above much surer and safer than any I have ever tried."

## Poultry Department.

GREEN FOOD, GRAVEL, BONE, PURE WATER AND A GOOD DUST BATH, ARE AS IMPORTANT AS REGULAR FEEDING AND WARM SHELTER.

"SPRING CHICKENS" ARE ALREADY IN THE MARKET. IN A SPRING CHICKEN LIVES THE WHOLE YEAR ROUND, AND IS AS TOUGH AND HEARTY AS YOU PLEASE.

WITH CARE IN PICKING REGULARLY AN AVERAGE OF ONE POUND OF FEATHERS YEARLY CAN READILY BE SECURED FROM EACH OF THE GESEES KEPT ON THE FARM.

THE BREEDING BUSINESS OF THE PAST IS NOT A MATTER OF HISTORY. EVERYBODY CAN READ IT FOR THEMSELVES, HOW A PEDIGREE WAS MADE, AND A ONE-SIDED PEDIGREE AT THAT; HOW MEN WERE FALLING OVER ONE ANOTHER IN THE RUSH TO BREED WELL-BRED YOUNG STALLIONS; HOW IN THEIR EAGERNESS FOR THE PRESENT DOLLAR THEY BREED EVERYTHING THAT COULD BE GOT IN FOAL, IMMATURE, INFIRM, UNSOND ANIMALS, WITHOUT REGARD TO BREEDING, TRUSTING TO THE PEDIGREE OF THE SIRE TO SELL THE PRODUCE; AND HOW IN CONSEQUENCE OF THAT RUSH SERVICE FEES WENT UP, TRUE TO THAT UNEVEN LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

IN VIEW OF THESE CONSIDERATIONS IT APPEARS TO ME THAT THE TRUE POLICY OF STALLION OWNERS IS TO COURAGEOUSLY ADMISSION THE SITUATION, AND PUT THEIR FEES WHERE BREEDERS WHO BREED GOOD MARES CAN SEE A PROFIT IN PRODUCING AND SELLING THEIR COLTS, THUS ENABLING THEM TO KEEP THEIR STOCK MOVING. THEREFORE, LOOKING AT THE MATTER IN A BUSINESS WAY, WE HAVE REDUCED THE FEES OF OUR STALLIONS ONE-HALF, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ROCKEFELLER, WHO IS LIMITED TO 20 MARES.

IT IS QUITE AN ITEM TO OBTAIN THE BEST RESULTS FROM THE POULTRY IN WINTER, NO MATTER WHAT BREED THEY MAY BE, AND THESE ARE THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF FEED AND THE NATURE OF THEIR SURROUNDINGS.

NEARLY ALL DISEASES WITH POULTRY ARE CAUSED BY NEGLECT SOMEWHERE, AND, IN NEARLY ALL CASES, IT WILL BE FOUND MORE ECONOMICAL TO PREVENT WITH GOOD CARE THAN TO CURE AFTER THE DISEASE HAS BEEN TAKEN.

JOSEPH BILLINGS DECLARED THAT "EGGS PACKED IN EQUAL PARTS OF SALT AND LIME WATER, WITH THE OTHER END DOWN, WILL KEEP FOR FORTY YEARS, IF NOT DISTURBED. ALSO THAT ONE LEGGED HENS ARE LESS APPELLED TO SCRATCH IN THE GARDEN."

IT WON'T DO TO TRIFLE AND DELAY, WHEN THE REMEDY IS AT HAND. EVERY DISORDER THAT CAN BE REACHED THROUGH THE BLOOD YIELDS TO IT. PREVENTION IS THE MOST ECONOMICAL DISORDER.

SEVERE COUGH, BRONCHIAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASE, ASTHMA, SCROFULA IN EVERY FORM, AND EVEN THE SEROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE LUNGS THAT'S CALLED CONSUMPTION, IN ALL ITS EARLIER STAGES, IS A POSITIVE AND COMPLETE DISEASE.

ORDERED THAT NOTICE THEREOF BE GIVEN THREE WEEKS SUCCESSIVELY, PRIOR TO THE FOURTH MONDAY OF MARCH, NEXT, IN THE MAINE FARMER, A NEWSPAPER PRINTED IN AUGUSTA, THAT ALL PERSONS INTERESTED MAY ATTEND AT A COURT OF PROBATE, THEN TO BE HELD AT AUGUSTA, AND SHOW CAUSE, IF ANY, WHY THE SAID PETITION SHOULD NOT BE PROVED, APPROVED AND ALLOWED.

G. T. STEVENS, JUDGE.

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, REGISTER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. . . . In Probate Court of Probate at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1893.

NANNIE M. MORRELL, EXECUTRIS OF THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF JOSEPH M. MORRELL, OF VENICE, IN SAID COUNTY, DECEASED, HAVING PETITIONED FOR THE PROBATE OF THE SAME, THE PROBATE COURT OF PROBATE, THEN TO BE HELD AT AUGUSTA, AND SHOW CAUSE, IF ANY, WHY THE SAID PETITION SHOULD NOT BE PROVED, APPROVED AND ALLOWED.

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THOMAS GOLDEN, EXECUTOR ON THE ESTATE OF NANCY S. WASHBURN, LATE OF ROME, IN SAID COUNTY, DECEASED, HAVING PETITIONED FOR THE PROBATE OF THE SAME, THE PROBATE COURT OF PROBATE, THEN TO BE HELD AT AUGUSTA, AND SHOW CAUSE, IF ANY, WHY THE SAID PETITION SHOULD NOT BE PROVED, APPROVED AND ALLOWED.

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THOMAS GOLDEN, EXECUTOR ON THE ESTATE OF NANCY S. WASHBURN, LATE OF ROME, IN SAID COUNTY, DECEASED, HAVING PETITIONED FOR THE PROBATE OF THE SAME, THE PROBATE COURT OF PROBATE, THEN TO BE HELD AT AUGUSTA, AND SHOW CAUSE, IF ANY, WHY THE SAID PETITION SHOULD NOT BE PROVED, APPROVED AND ALLOWED.

G. T. STEVENS, JUDGE.

ATTEST: HOWARD OWEN, REGISTER.

KENNEBEC COUNTY. . . . In Probate Court of Probate at Augusta, on the fourth Monday of February, 1893.

